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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/719,302	11/21/2003	Joseph Jaroff	15554	3014
23389	7590	07/26/2007		EXAMINER
SCULLY SCOTT MURPHY & PRESSER, PC				CHEN, JOSE V
400 GARDEN CITY PLAZA				
SUITE 300			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
GARDEN CITY, NY 11530			3637	
				MAIL DATE
				DELIVERY MODE
			07/26/2007	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/719,302	JAROFF, JOSEPH
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	José V. Chen	3637

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

1)  Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 November 2003.

2a)  This action is **FINAL**.                            2b)  This action is non-final.

3)  Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

4)  Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6)  Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.  
7)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
8)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

9)  The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)  The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a)  accepted or b)  objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a)  All b)  Some \* c)  None of:  
1.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3.  Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1)  Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4)  Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
2)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_.  
3)  Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 5)  Notice of Informal Patent Application  
6)  Other: \_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Specification***

The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 2, 8, 10, 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Belcher. The patent to Belcher teaches structure as claimed including base structure (fig. 1), upright columnar member (B) mounted on the base structure and including a plurality of vertically spaced paired notches (17), support surface (shelf) (29) having a cutout (30), crossbar (11).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Belcher.

The patent to Belcher teaches structure substantially as claimed as discussed above including a plurality of structural members. The use of plastics, metals, wood materials in the formation of shelving, tables are well known in the art and are commercially available. Applicant is given official notice of such.

Claims 3, 4, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Belcher as applied to the claims above, and further in view of Jellies. The patent to Belcher teaches structure substantially as claimed as discussed above including shelf and cutout, the only difference being that the cutout is not narrower towards the columnar member. However, the patent to Jellies teaches the use of providing a shelf member with a cutout narrower towards a columnar member to provide a connection to be old. It would have been obvious and well within the level of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the structure of Belcher to include a shelf member with a opening that narrows towards the columnar member to provide a connection, as taught by Jellies since such structures are conventional alternative structures used in the same intended purpose, thereby providing structure as

claimed. The use of plastics, metals, wood materials in the formation of shelving, tables, book end mounts are well known in the art and are commercially available. Applicant is given official notice of such.

Claims 5, 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Belcher as applied to the claims above, and further in view of Dame et al. The patent to Belcher et al teaches structure substantially as claimed as discussed above including a columnar member, the only difference being that the columnar member does not include specific wiring means structure. However, the patent to Dame et al teaches the use of providing wiring means in a columnar structure member to provide communications means to be old. It would have been obvious and well within the level of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the structure of Belcher to include wiring communications means, as taught by Dame et al since such structures are conventional alternative structures used in the same intended purpose thereby providing structure as claimed. Note the end cap of Dame et al.

Claims 6, 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Belcher as applied to the claims above, and further in view of Brown et al. The patent to Belcher teaches structure substantially as claimed as discussed above including base, the only difference being that the base does not include radial supporting members. However, the patent to Brown et al teaches the use of providing radial supporting members to be old. It would have been obvious and well within the level of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the structure of Belcher to include radial support members, as taught by Brown et al since such structures are

conventional alternative structures used in the same intended purpose thereby providing structure as claimed. The use of leveling feet, gusset plates are conventional well known commercially available structures. Applicant is given official notice of such. To use such well known structures in the same well known purpose would have been obvious and well within the level of ordinary skill in the art.

Claims 9, 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Belcher et al as applied to the claims above, and further in view of Wang. The patent to Belcher teaches structure substantially as claimed as discussed above including a columnar member, the only difference being that the member is not tilted. However, the patent to Wang teaches the use of providing a tilted columnar member to provide ergonomics to be old. It would have been obvious and well within the level of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the structure of Belcher to include columnar members at a tilt, as taught by Wang since such structures are conventional alternative structures used in the same intended purpose thereby providing structure as claimed.

Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Belcher in view of Jellies as applied to the claims above, and further in view of Charnay. The patent to Belcher in view of Jellies teaches structure substantially as claimed as discussed above including support surface, the only difference being that the support surface does not include a structure to "suspend" a computer component. However, the patent to Charnay (fig. 4c) teaches the use of providing a structure to "suspend" a computer component to be old. It would have been obvious and well within the level of

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ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the structure of Belcher in view of Jellies to include a structure to "suspend" a computer component, as taught by Charnay since such structure is used in the same intended purpose thereby providing structure as claimed.

***Conclusion***

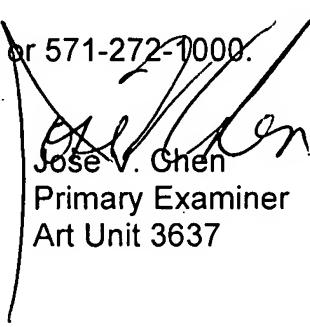
The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The patents to Mengshoel et al, van Gelder et al, Shih, De Mattia, Ostertag teach structure similar to applicant's.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to José V. Chen whose telephone number is (571)272-6865. The examiner can normally be reached on m-f, m-th 5:30am-3:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lanna Mai can be reached on (571)272-6867. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

  
Jose V. Chen  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 3637

Chen/jvc  
07-23-07